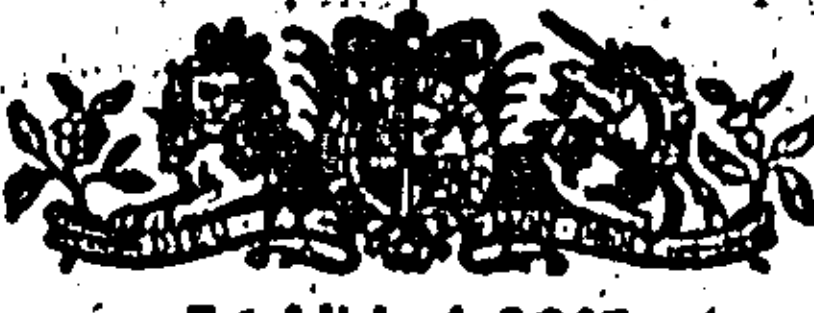


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COMMENT OF THE DAY

The Soviet Enigma

WHILE the purge among higher officials in various parts of Soviet Russia and her satellite neighbours goes on, the world continues to ponder what one commentator has called the "mystery and mystification" of the Beria affair. There are many who are inclined to the belief that Beria was dismissed and publicly disgraced because he was making himself the champion of the smaller nationalists within the USSR, whereas Malenkov held rigidly to the idea of centralisation and of "Great Russian" predominance. Similarly there is a school of thought which credits Beria with being an advocate of an "easier" policy in the satellite states, and that in consequence of his liquidation this will now be reversed or modified. But whatever the real reasons for the political upheaval within the Kremlin, nothing has yet emerged to indicate any very fundamental change in the character of the Soviet regime. And one characteristic remains: it is of a Government, claiming to be "democratic" which conducts all its affairs and decides all its policies behind an almost impenetrable veil of secrecy. This is not the Iron Curtain which has been lowered between the Soviet Union and the outside non-Communist world, but a curtain between the Kremlin and the people of the Union. All discussion of policy, all taking of decisions, are in the most complete secrecy. No hint of anything, except occasionally an impending "new line", is allowed to leak out. The current formula is that all decisions represent the collective wisdom of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, yet in fact all they do is formally to ratify and approve decisions already taken by the innermost coterie of rulers in the Kremlin.

ONE effect of this system is the Beria case. At one moment he is presented to the Party and the people as one of the greatest and most trusted leaders; the next, they are told to regard him as a traitor and a degenerate. The charges against Beria have been vague and abusive. No evidence of any kind has yet been produced. And nobody is allowed to know anything either of the reasons for his disgrace or of any political implications which it may have. In this respect the Russian people are as much in the dark as the outside world. And from the purely diplomatic point of view this barrage of secrecy undoubtedly (and perhaps intentionally) makes everything more difficult for the Soviet regime. In a way they are playing blindfold chess. Diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union or with any other Communist state are, because of it, entirely different from those with any other civilised states in modern times. They recall the old joke that it is like a man looking in a dark room for a cat which may not be there. Yet all this is quite important for it applies to the mystery that surrounds the fall of Lavrenti Beria, and adds to the puzzle of just what is going to happen to the Soviet regime in the coming months.

EARLY SIGNING OF TRUCE

IN SIGHT Important Developments Yesterday

Soviet Military Might Revealed

New York, July 20. "A grim lesson" that Soviet military strength was greater than believed had been learnt by North Atlantic Treaty Organisation military officials from the recent appearance in East Germany of four Soviet divisions to quell the recent uprisings there, a Washington correspondent reported today.

The correspondent, Mr Robert Allen, in a dispatch to the New York Post reported this as one of the warnings privately given by General Alfred Gruenther, NATO Supreme Commander, to Congressional leaders against cutting the United States Foreign Aid Programme.

Purporting to give what General Gruenther said Mr Allen reported: "Russia is militarily stronger than ever before."

"That was one of the grim lessons learned from the mass uprisings in East Germany. The four divisions rushed there by the Kremlin provided the first close-up look at Communist combat personnel, equipment and other materials."

Mr Allen reported the General's warning statement in this quotation: "What was seen and learned was grim. For one thing the incident revealed that Russian divisions are at 100% battle strength and not at 85% or less as we had reason to believe. Also, their arms and equipment are first class and completely modern."

GREAT MANY MORE

"What was particularly significant is that these four divisions rolled in with more than 450 tanks accompanying them. That is a great many more tanks than four comparable NATO divisions would have. And we also learned that in addition to their tanks the Russians had at least another thousand in East Germany and Poland."

Mr Allen said that General Gruenther in saying that cutting the military plan would "destroy all chances of developing an effective European Army" also based his warning on this factor.

Creation of the desperately needed European Army is largely dependent on forces that would be built up in three "critical countries"—Germany, Italy and Yugoslavia.

Each of these countries is under "tremendous opposition pressure internally and externally" and unless United States aid was forthcoming it would be "impossible to induce these countries to contribute the forces urgently needed for the NATO army," Mr Allen reported. General Gruenther said.

51 ARRESTED IN CALCUTTA

Calcutta, July 20. Police arrested 51 people here today—the 20th day of demonstrations against increased second-class train fares.

In one sector of the city, police armed with lathis charged a crowd of 200 trying to hold a meeting in defiance of a ban on more than four people assembling.

State buses and vehicles continued to be the main targets of demonstrators who hurled crackers and brickbats at them, injuring several persons.

During the 20 days of rioting, bombs have been thrown, police have fired on rioters and hundreds of people have been arrested.—Reuters.

Seoul, July 21. Preparations for a Korean armistice speeded down the home stretch, today (Tuesday) after lower level Allied and Communist officers chalked up their busiest day since the talks started more than two years ago.

While the "truce policemen" of the four-nation Armistice Supervisory Commission waited in Tokyo and Peking respectively for the signal to proceed to Korea, Allied and Communist staff officers doing the spade-work scheduled further meetings at Panmunjom this morning after a marathon day yesterday.

In rapid succession these were the developments that heralded an early signing of the Korean armistice:

- 1.—Junior members of the Military Armistice Commission met for the first time on Monday with their Communist counterparts.
- 2.—Two groups of Staff Officers held five meetings and were scheduled to carry on today.
- 3.—Senior liaison officers met twice.
- 4.—Interpreters met twice to translate into English, Chinese and Korean the decisions being reached in other meetings.
- 5.—Communist soldiers and civilian labourers and carpenters resumed the erection of a house for the armistice signing at Panmunjom, the construction of which was suspended when the Reds recessed the negotiations more than a month ago.

PEACE CAMP TALKS

6.—Peking Radio announced the arrival in the Chinese capital of the Polish and Czech members of the Supervisory Commission with their staff. Swiss and Swedish groups already were in Tokyo.

7.—The UN Army's Commander, General Maxwell D. Taylor, flew to the Munsan peace camp for conferences with the UN chief delegate, Lieut-General William K. Harrison, about the military aspects of the truce.

As preparations for the signing moved to a conclusion there appeared to be five problems still unresolved. These were:

- 1.—Revising the line of demarcation.
 - 2.—Preparations for commission of the Military Armistice Committee which will take over the implementation of the truce as soon as it is signed.
 - 3.—Preparation for the arrival in Korea of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission which will police the truce.
 - 4.—Whether neutral nations' inspection teams will be sent to various parts of entry in North and South Korea before or after the signing.
 - 5.—Location of prisoner of war camps and whether the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission will take charge of POWs refusing repatriation. They will probably be located in the demilitarised zone to avoid clashes between South Koreans and Indian personnel.
- Minor matters to be settled include the re-wording of the armistice agreement, the communications and transportation lines to be used by the personnel of each side when entering the opposing side in accordance with the armistice terms, the type of protection to be given that personnel and the construction of joint facilities to be used by the Military Armistice Commission.
- TEN SESSIONS**
- With the full truce delegations in indefinite recess, the activity at Panmunjom yesterday was taken over entirely by delegation representatives who met for a total of more than seven hours in 10 separate sessions.
- Highlighting the Monday meeting was the appearance for the first time at Panmunjom of United Nations officers representing the UN Military Armistice Commission which will work with Communist officers to enforce the armistice.
- United Nations representatives met with the Communists for almost two hours and gave the Reds some Allied ideas on the methods of putting the Commission into operation.
- The Reds were expected to reply to the UN suggestions today and come with counter proposals.—United Press.

Persians To Demonstrate

Teheran, July 21. Elaborate precautions have been taken by military and police forces to prevent today's expected mammoth demonstration deteriorating into any internecine quarrel and bloodshed.

By mutual agreement the pro-Government National Frontists and Pan-Islamists will demonstrate in the Majlis Square in the morning while the Tudeh, who are also planning a huge demonstration will parade in the Majlis Square in the evening.

Today has been declared a national holiday by the Premier whose return to power last year after exposing Ghanam Sultanich is being celebrated today.

Ghanam Sultanich has left his house in town and gone elsewhere in Iran for security.

Americans in Teheran will stay indoors generally today under instructions from their Embassy.—Reuters.

Striking Bus Driver Wounded

Augusta, Georgia, July 20. Shotgun pellets today peppered the home of Mr Lester Bufford, a striking union bus driver, injuring him and narrowly missing his wife and child.

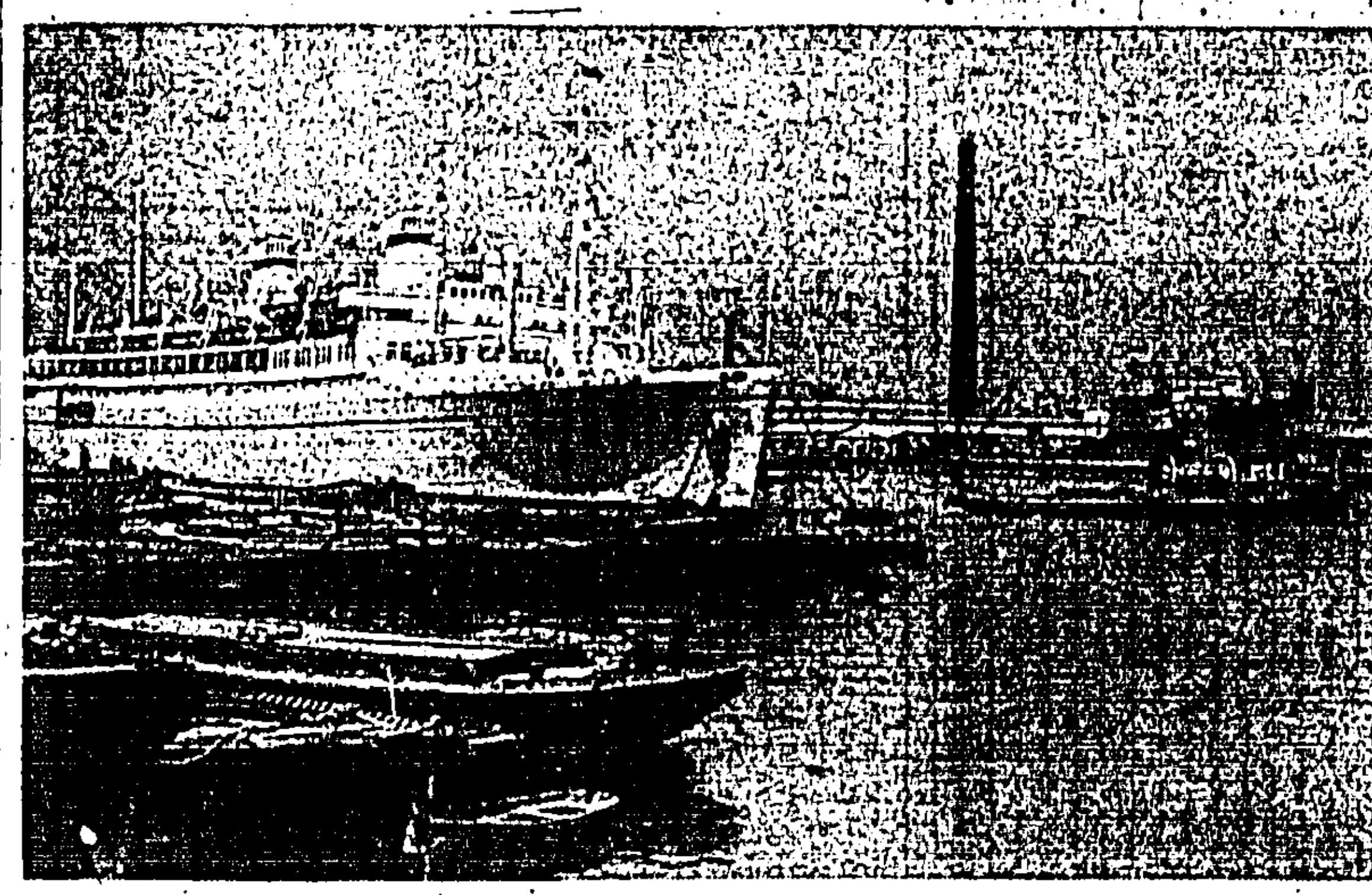
Mr Bufford was taken to hospital and two lead pellets were removed from his heel.

The shooting broke the lull in a strike of union bus drivers which began on June 1 against the Augusta Coach Company here.

After two weeks of no bus services the Company employed non-union drivers.—Reuters.

Butler's Promise

London, July 20. The Acting British Prime Minister and Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr R. A. Butler, promised the House of Commons today that he would take up the question of a Big Four meeting in his speech tomorrow on foreign policy.—France Press.



The 14,000-ton Polish liner Batory arrives at Greenwich, England, with 600 Scandinavian tourists aboard. Certain visitors were allowed to visit the ship during her stay. This is the ship, the former captain of which has asked for political asylum in England after describing the Batory as "a ship of terror"—London Express.

Prison For E. German Rioters

Berlin, July 21. An East German Court at Dresden has sentenced one man to life imprisonment and 15 others to a total of 93½ years in gaol for their part in the East German riots on June 17, the East German news agency ADN reported yesterday.

The principal defendant was Lothar Markowitz, aged 37, photographer, sentenced to life imprisonment for being "the chief ringleader" of a group accused of having attacked the local headquarters of the Socialist Unity (Communist) Party at Niesky near Dresden.

Another defendant was sentenced to a 13-year term, one to 11 years, one to ten years, while the others received up to six years.

The accused were also alleged to have helped to "demolish" the building and "plunder" the offices of the security police and to have beaten up Communist officials in them.—Reuters.

Egyptian Govt Applies Ban

Cairo, July 20. The Egyptian Government today issued a blanket order banning the movement of supplies in the Suez Canal Zone except by special licence and stipulated that deals with the British are unauthorised except by special licence.

The order covers food, alcoholic beverages and construction and industrial materials.

A similar order was issued two months ago, but it affected only the British forces.

The new order covers areas outside British zones and includes territories extending from the Nile delta eastward to Sinai.

The order is designed to "control the supply situation" and prevent blackmarketing.

Articles purchased for personal use by British soldiers travelling in and out of the area are exempt from licence.—United Press.

Indo-China Debate

Paris, July 20. The French Government will meet on Wednesday morning to debate the Indo-China situation instead of Tuesday night, an official spokesman announced today.

No explanation was offered for the postponement.—United Press.

'A Ship Of Terror'

American Aid Offer To France

Story Denied By Foreign Office

Paris, July 20. The independent newspaper Le Monde said today the United States Government had offered France another \$200 million of aid in Indo-China provided that France produced a plan aimed at obtaining a decisive military victory in Indo-China and that the United States Government henceforth negotiates directly with the Vietnam Government about economic and military questions.

This proposal according to the paper was made to Foreign Minister Bidault by Mr John Foster Dulles on July 12 in the home of the Secretary of State in Georgetown.

If the conditions attaching to the American offer are true, they are liable to arouse a storm inside the Government where a certain number of ministers are strongly opposed to allowing America to have greater control of affairs in Indo-China.

COMMENT

Le Monde commented: "The Georgetown pact would involve France in an Atlantic pact for Asia with less safeguards than in the case of NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organisation). There are at least two members of the Cabinet who have declared that if one day the conflict in Indo-China became an international war against Communism without the explicit agreement of the National Assembly they would not remain in the Government."

"Those who think like them have been kept away from ministerial meetings since Bidault's return. The truth must be made known before it is too late," Le Monde said.

Later the French Foreign Office issued a strong denial of the statements contained in Le Monde.

It denied in particular that any information about the Washington talks had been withheld from the French Government. It said that the French Foreign Minister had kept his Government constantly informed and it described part of the alleged information in the Monde article, which was signed J. J. Servan Schreier, a well-known French journalist, as "lying."

The Foreign Ministry statement said M. Bidault would report to the National Assembly on the Washington conference.

"He wants to denounce, however, immediately the gross manoeuvre which M. Servan Schreier's 'news' constitutes. It is grave and regrettable that the facts for the sensational and disclaim for truth should be used in such an offhand manner to decide public opinion about the country's interests and those who defend them," the Foreign Ministry statement said.—Reuters.

Actress Loses Jewels

Los Angeles, July 20. Actress Andrea Leeds and her wealthy husband asked for police help today to find jewellery valued at \$71,450 (about £23,500), which they said disappeared from its hiding place in a portable radio.

The couple said they took the jewels from a safe for Miss Leeds to wear to a party on Thursday. Later, her husband, Mr Bob Howard, hid them in the back of the radio, which they took to a swimming pool.

The police have listed the jewels as "lost" and say that they include a \$50,000 platinum and diamond engagement ring, a \$3,550 diamond pin, a \$2,000 pearl necklace and two pairs of diamond and pearl earrings valued at \$3,800.—Reuters.

FAIRER COMPARISON

"During the first half of 1952 there was practically no British trade with China because of the anti-foreign drive in Peking. It would have been fairer to make a comparison with the second half of 1952 when there was increased trade with China," the officials said.

Fairer still, they said, would be for a comparison to be made with the first six months in 1951.

"British trade today is only little more than half what it was in 1951. If McCarthy's investigators care to look up comparative figures they will find definite proof that Britain is keeping to the United Nations agreement. But we cannot live without trade and we consider trade in non-strategic goods with both Russia and China to be the advantage of the free world," the officials stated.

Businessmen said that they were "amazed" that Senator McCarthy could be so ill-informed.

One of them said, "In Hongkong there are about 40 American officials with Consular status. Many of them are concerned with nothing but keeping an eye on trade with Communist China. We would like to ask whether it was these officials who supplied the material for the McCarthy report. We cannot believe it was."

Another businessman who recently returned from Hongkong said that it was no secret in the British Colony that American representatives of "large industrial concerns" were there doing business with Red China. This trade, he said, was being transacted by firms with Chinese names and "probably a large percentage of it was carried by Chinese junks whose capacity could not be included in the McCarthy report."

"Ask the investigators to look into the amount of ballast carried by junks to Communist China."

Princess Margaret Goes To A Party

London, July 21. Princess Margaret last night attended her first party since her return from her tour of Southern Rhodesia with the Queen Mother.

It was a "welcome home" party given in her honour by the Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava.

No sooner had red carpets been placed over the steps of Lady Dufferin's house than a small crowd collected, and when the news leaked out that Princess Margaret was expected the numbers grew rapidly.

As Princess Margaret's car drove up it was immediately surrounded by excited women and girls.—Reuters.

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Britain May Favour Widening Of Political Talks Following Armistice

No Decision Yet Taken

London, July 20. Prime Minister Sir Winston Churchill's physicians have not yet decided whether to extend Sir Winston's one-month period of enforced rest. It was announced today at No. 10, Downing Street, the Prime Minister's official residence.

Sir Winston's health has greatly improved since he began his rest at his country estate—France-Press.

PART OF FOREIGN POLICY

Australian Views On Colombo Plan

Melbourne, July 20. The Colombo Plan to help under-developed areas of Asia is essentially a part of Australia's foreign policy, Mr Richard Casey, the Australian External Affairs Minister, said today.

Mr Casey, in a speech to the Melbourne Junior Chamber of Commerce, said the plan was only a part of the drive to raise the levels of welfare in the under-developed countries of the free world.

"It is not an instrument for trade promotion, and there are no strings to it," he added.

Mr Casey said the real purpose of the plan was not the provision of foodstuffs. It was the provision of equipment to help the exploitation of natural resources and so raise the standard of living on a permanent basis.

The Colombo Plan, a six-year, £1,000,000,000 development plan for countries of south and south-east Asia, originated at a conference of British Commonwealth Prime Ministers in Colombo, Ceylon, in January 1950.

Mr Casey reported good progress in the technical co-operation plan of the Colombo Plan. Australia had provided 40 out of 137 experts sent to Asia under the plan, and received 271 Asian trainees out of a total of 814 taken by all Colombo Plan countries, up to the end of 1952.

Mr Casey referred to the difficulties Australia herself, a developing country, had in finding money, equipment and personnel to spare.

He added: "We must realise, however, that our problems are very much less acute than those of the countries of south and south-east Asia."—Reuter.

Subpoena On Truman Quashed

Kansas City, July 20. An order served on former President Truman to explain why the United States entered the Korean conflict was quashed in a District Court here today.

The subpoena, served by Mr Fyke Farmer, a lawyer, had directed Mr Truman to produce certain records of his administration.

Mr Truman was not present in Court.

Judge Albert A. Ridge said he had submitted an affidavit to the Court saying he was not now in possession of the documents and they were in control of the Government.

At the same time the Judge deferred the taking of a deposition from Mr Truman until a Federal Court in Nashville has ruled on a motion to dismiss a damages suit brought by Mr Farmer against the Government.

Mr Farmer claims that the Federal Government cannot collect income taxes from him for war purposes and that the Korean war resulted from "illegal policies" and "misuse of the United Nations Organization."—Reuter.

London, July 20. Authoritative sources disclosed today that Britain might favour broadening the post-armistice political conference on Korea to a discussion of a wide Far East settlement with the Reds.

But there is one important qualification: Britain will make such a course dependent on whether the Reds show goodwill and readiness for a settlement in the initial stages of the conference.

Expert Analyses Army's Role In Russian Politics

New York, July 20. The military analyst of the New York Times, Mr Hanson W. Baldwin, said today in an article that the Soviet Army would play a large part in the "palace" struggle for power in the Soviet Union.

But in discussing the situation of the Soviet Army following the arrest of Lavrenti Beria, former Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Baldwin said that it was "probably impossible" for any one general or group of generals to throw the power of the entire Soviet Army behind any one faction in the internal political struggle.

Mr Baldwin said that the parallel apparatus of the secret police and the Communist Party in the Soviet Army prevented the Army from acting as a unified force except against outside enemies.

The Ministry of Internal Affairs, headed by Beria, controlled the "ominous and powerful" MVD with its military and secret police forces, Mr Baldwin said.

Mr Baldwin wrote: "It is composed of four principal branches—the internal security and frontier defence troops, composed of hundreds of thousands of men, including at least 14 well armed divisions; the militia, or uniformed civil police; intelligence; and counter-intelligence."

"The counter-intelligence network of the MVD reaches down into all levels of the Army, and open and concealed MVD operators—perhaps corporals, lieutenants or generals—watch for signs of disaffection."

"The MVD counter-intelligence organisation is one of the important instruments in the Soviet Union for providing a check rein upon the power of the Army and probably makes it impossible for any one general or any small group of generals to control the whole army or to throw the Army's weight on one side or the other in the internal struggle for political power."

FORMER PREMIER'S THEORY

Iron Curtain People Waiting For A Lead?

New York, July 20. Mr Ferenc Nagy, a former Prime Minister of Hungary, in a letter to the editor of the New York Times today, declared that the Iron Curtain was not a permanent barrier because the peasants there "evaluated the crisis precipitated in Moscow by Stalin's death—sooner than did world diplomacy."

Mr Nagy said that the Hungarian Government did not crush the unrest which arose because Moscow does not want to have recourse to bloodshed against the people unless opposing open revolt as in East Germany.

(Mr Nagy was Prime Minister of Hungary from early 1946 until he resigned from office in June 1947. He now lives in exile in the United States.)

Mr Nagy's letter continued: "Moscow is unable to wage war against the 13 nations behind the Iron Curtain and is making concessions instead, in order to survive its inner crisis. This means that Moscow cannot undertake a World War either and if a general war for Central-Eastern Europe should break out it would give up the subjugated nations rather than fight."

"The 13 nations living in the prison of the Iron Curtain are well-informed on the world situation. They are waiting with strained attention: when will the Western world take uniform and energetic action against the enfeebled Soviet oppressor?"

"Bold action might save world peace and bring about the unity of Europe. But if the Soviet Union is permitted to overcome its crisis and to bring the subjugated nations back under full control, the reign of terror will start again behind the Iron Curtain and only the bloodiest war of history will put an end to it," Mr Nagy said.—Reuter.

Tax Concessions To Continue

Washington, July 20. The House unanimously approved today a bill to continue for another year special tax treatment for American Servicemen serving in combat areas in Korea.

The present law expires on December 31.

The bill provides that all of the pay of enlisted men, and up to \$200 a month of the pay of an officer, is exempt from United States income taxes.—United Press.

Britain is discussing the question with the Commonwealth countries and with the United States and has not yet reached a final decision. The chief argument in favour of widening the scope of the post-armistice political conference in Korea into one dealing with other Far Eastern problems is that it might follow far more latitude in the negotiations.

Discussions are also in progress on the composition of the conference.

Britain wants to be represented on it and the Commonwealth countries have also indicated their desire to be included in the talks. Australia or New Zealand, in addition to India, are seeking representation.

Officials said that the United Nations Assembly would be convened shortly to approve the armistice agreement with Korea once it is concluded. It will then determine the time and place of the political conference.

Under the armistice agreement the political conference is to be called within 90 days after signing of the armistice.

Ceylon is among the possible meeting places "in addition to India."

RUSSIAN SILENCE

While Red China is expected to be a party to the talks nothing has so far been heard from Russia. There have been no indications from Moscow that the Soviet would seek representation on the conference.

If Moscow raises the question it will cause considerable difficulties and probably very strong opposition from at least some of the Allies, including the United States.

British diplomats feel that it will be difficult to limit the agenda of the projected post-armistice political conference to the sole item of Korea.

The question of Red China's status and her admission to the United Nations is almost certain to come up.

Formosa is also expected to be brought up in the British view it might, therefore, prove more practical to throw the discussion open also to other controversial Far Eastern issues, including Indo-China.

DEPENDS ON REDS

But much will depend, the informants say, on how the conference will go. If the Reds revert to the old tactics of obstruction, the Allies will stick to the Korea issue and try to keep the other problems out of the discussions.

Britain will not do anything that would embarrass the United States. But in the British view every effort should be made to settle as much as possible once the opportunity is afforded.

The chief hurdle is the question of China's admission to the United Nations. Britain feels that it cannot be avoided in the long run and that once fighting is over and a settlement on Korea reached, the door to the organisation should be opened to China.

Most of the Commonwealth countries support this view.—United Press.

Eisenhower Nominates New Envoys

Washington, July 20. President Eisenhower today nominated Mr Ellis O. Briggs, 53, as Ambassador to South Korea.

Mr Briggs, already in South Korea under a temporary appointment, joined the Foreign Service in 1925.

Mr Avra M. Warren has been nominated new Ambassador to Turkey. Mr Warren will also serve as chief of the American Aid Mission to Turkey.

Mr Warren, 59-year-old career diplomat, has been in the United States diplomatic service since 1920. His most recent assignment was as Ambassador to Pakistan. He has also served as Minister to Finland, and as Ambassador to the Dominican Republic.

Mr Warren succeeds Mr George C. McGhee, who recently resigned.—Reuter.

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ANGEL FACE MORA FREEMAN • PETER MARSHALL • LITON JAMES • BARBARA O'NEILL

PRESS PHOTOGRAPHS

Copies of photographs taken by the South China Morning Post, South China Sunday Post-Herald, and China Mail Staff Photographers are on view in the Morning Post Building.

ORDERS BOOKED

MARGATE STORM SIGNALS

Battles Possible At Labour Party Conference

Fits Into The New Pattern

Gesture By Kremlin Towards Israel

London, July 20.

Russia's agreement to exchange ambassadors again with Israel confirms Western forecasts that the Soviet "peace offensive" would go on despite the ousting of the police chief, Lavrenti Beria, diplomatic quarters said tonight.

It also signals the end of the Russian "anti-Zionist" policy, started two months before Stalin's death in March, it was felt.

This policy gained impetus with the Moscow "Doctors' Plot" in January when a group of Russian doctors, mostly Jewish, were accused of plotting to kill Soviet leaders. The February break with Israel was then said to have marked a culmination of the policy.

Now both moves have been discredited and discredited by the Georgi Malenkov administration.

Resumption of full diplomatic relations with Israel also fits into the recent pattern of Russian gestures.

The Soviet Union recently offered to exchange ambassadors with Marshal Tito's Yugoslavia for the first time since that country broke with the Cominform in 1948.

Recent reports from Greece have also forecast a similar move towards the Athens Government. The post of Russian Ambassador to Greece has been vacant since Admiral Constantine Rodionov was recalled in 1948.—Reuter.

Japanese Negotiations With Cuba

Tokyo, July 20.

The Government plans negotiations with Cuba for a \$60,000,000 both-way trade in August or early in September, official sources revealed today.

There is no trade agreement between the two countries at present. Although Japan has bought some \$60,000,000 worth of sugar, directly and indirectly, from Cuba a year, it has exported to that country only \$1,400,000 to \$1,500,000.

During the projected talks, to be held in Washington, Japan is expected to call on Cuba to cut down high Customs duties on Japanese goods and set up a yen account in the Bank of Japan.—France-Press.

Differences Between Unions And Left Wing Politicians

London, July 20.

Ten resolutions demanding that Britain should break away from American "domination" in foreign policy have been laid down for debate at the Labour Party's annual conference.

The conference, which threatens to produce bitter clashes between rival factions in the party, will begin on September 28 at Margate. The resolutions, published today, include one from a London district Labour branch, which claims: "We are fast becoming a satellite State of America."

Proposals on foreign policy range from opposition to the rearmament of Germany to calls for an immediate meeting of the five great powers, including Communist China.

There are many resolutions expressing concern at "racial discrimination" in Africa and demanding that self-government for the British Colonies should be speeded up.

Domestic affairs, especially the question of State ownership, are likely to produce the biggest battles at the conference.

Local Labour parties have put down 34 resolutions urging more nationalisation. Among the industries they want brought under public ownership are agricultural land, aircraft manufacture,

factoring, brewing, shipbuilding, the arms industry, chemicals and insurance.

These demands come at a time when the powerful trade union leaders have been urging restraint in nationalisation schemes. They will almost certainly lead to a battle between the union leaders and the political supporters of the left-wing politicians, Mr. Aneurin Bevan, who are campaigning in the party for "more Socialism."

PLAIN SPEAKING

Oil will be added to the flames by other resolutions deploring that trade union leaders have accepted posts from the Conservative Government on the new board to supervise iron and steel—the industry which the Conservatives have snatched back from State ownership.

One resolution goes further and complains that "far too many prominent members of the Labour Party and the Trades Union Congress are prepared to compromise with the Tory Party and the Tory Government in their nefarious activities."

Several of the resolutions call for the admission of Communist China to the United Nations. Others demand the withdrawal of American forces from all bases in Britain.

One lists three issues, which, it says, are "measures eventually leading to war." They are:

"1. The incorporation of Western Germany into the anti-Russian European bloc;

"2. The subordination of independent elements in South-east Asia to the cold war machinations of the great powers;

"3. The attempt to build a Middle East defence alliance centred around the Suez Canal and based on American military might."

A resolution on Germany expresses grave alarm about "the revival of militarism and Nazism" there.

It declares: "The policy of hastily pushing Germany into a programme of rearmament is giving new strength to the forces of reaction and is endangering the future of political and social democracy in Europe."

The resolution calls on the party to "oppose the re-creation of the Wehrmacht, and insists on a united democratic Germany free of military alliances with East or West."

"FACING RUIN"

Resolutions on trade also hit at the American policy. The Amalgamated Union of Furniture Workers has put one forward declaring: "Britain is facing economic ruin from American-imposed restrictions on East-West trade." Others call for a removal of the bans on trade with the Communist nations.

On Colonial affairs, some resolutions protest at the handling of the Mau Mau terrorist problem in Kenya.

One deprecates "the present Government's savage methods," and another claims that Kenya is "a grave threat to the peace of all Africa."

Some resolutions deal with wars against the Communists in Malaya.

"The Northeast Leeds Labour Party" calls for an enlightened and progressive policy in Malaya, and envisages the development of a Malayan democracy and the eventual withdrawal of all British troops from Malaya."

The Rotherham Labour Party urges that the next Labour Government should evacuate British forces from Egypt, and attempt to "reach a settlement with the nationalist movement in Malaya."—Reuter.

SINGAPORE EMPLOYERS WARNED

Singapore, July 20.

Colony businessmen seeking employees from abroad were warned today by the Controller of Immigration against making false declarations when the new Immigration law becomes effective on August 1.

Controller J. L. J. Haxworth said: "There is nothing we can do to stop an employer from making a false declaration on the terms of employment. But if the offender is caught, he may be prosecuted and is liable to a fine not exceeding \$2,000 or six months' imprisonment or both."

Mr. Haxworth said that although there is still a big rush by Indians to reach the Federation before the bill comes into force he did not think the newcomers would create a serious unemployment problem.

The minimum payable to a worker brought to Malaya from abroad is \$1,500 a month under the new law.

Mr. Haxworth said it would be natural for these Indians—most of whom would not be eligible for entry permits after August—to take advantage of the situation prior to that date.

Meanwhile the last two catches of about 2,000 old and new immigrants from India are to arrive in Penang only 30 hours before the new controls go into force at midnight on July 31. According to the Free Press about 1,000 of these are reported to be in Madras waiting for transportation while the others are in Calcutta.—United Press.

Commons Statement On Chinese Troops

London, July 20.

Mr. H. A. Nutting, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said today the four-nation committee on the evacuation of Chinese Nationalist troops from Burma had agreed in principle on the need for evacuation.

Delegates on the committee are from the United States, Thailand, Burma and Formosa. Mr. Nutting said agreement was subject only to certain reservations not directly concerning the main issue.

He was replying in the House of Commons to Mr. Arthur Henderson, who asked about the arrangements for removing the troops.

Mr. Nutting replied: "I understand that the agreement mentioned in the Foreign Secretary's answer of July 6 has now been approved by all the governments concerned, subject only to certain reservations which do not directly concern the main issue of the evacuation of the Chinese Nationalist troops."

"Consultations with the local Chinese commanders continue."

(The reply of July 6 to which Mr. Nutting referred said: "The four-nation committee which has been meeting in Bangkok since May 22 has reached a provisional agreement on the evacuation of Chinese Nationalist troops from Burma. Consultations are now proceeding in Bangkok with certain of the local Chinese Nationalist commanders.")

Mr. Henderson, asked what difficulties resulted from the local Chinese commanders' being "somewhat out of touch with their Nationalist Government in Formosa."

Mr. Nutting said the Chinese Nationalist authorities in Formosa had been consistently helpful in trying to reach a settlement of the problem.

The Burmese Government has estimated that there are 12,000 Chinese Nationalist troops in Burmese territory.—Reuter.

Salisbury To Report To The Cabinet

Southampton, July 20.

Lord Salisbury, Acting Foreign Secretary, returned to Britain today from Washington after attending the "Big Three" Western Foreign Ministers' conference earlier this month.

He will report to the Cabinet in London tomorrow on his talks with Mr. John Foster Dulles, United States Secretary of State, and Mr. Georges Bidault, French Foreign Minister.

Lord Salisbury is also expected to report to the House of Lords this week on his Washington conference.

The House of Commons will discuss the Western Foreign Ministers' conference when it debates foreign affairs tomorrow and Wednesday.—Reuter.

Democrats Challenge President

"Lead Fight Against Aid Plan Cuts"

Washington, July 20.

House Democratic leaders challenged President Eisenhower today to lead a "fight" against a proposed \$1,100,000,000 cut in his foreign aid programme.

Democratic Whip John W. McCormack (Missouri), promised the help of Democrats to restore at least \$700,000,000 of the total slash recommended by the House Appropriations Committee.

But he emphasised that the President himself must lead the drive when the proposal for action on the House floor. Without this leadership, Mr. McCormack indicated, the chances for restoring the money were slim.

Meanwhile, the Senate Appropriations Committee planned to wind up its hearings on the President's aid request today. It is believed that it will not go along entirely with the House Committee's proposed \$1,100,000,000 reduction.

President Eisenhower originally asked for an aid programme of nearly \$6,000,000,000. But under Congressional pressure he has since trimmed his request to \$5,138,022,277.

A TEST

Although he made strong personal appeals against further cuts last week, the House Committee did not spare the axe in reporting its recommendation on Saturday.

It whittled \$705,244,277 from the President's request for new funds for the fiscal year which began on July 1. It approved \$4,432,777,900 from previously appropriated but unspent funds. That made a total cut in the programme of \$1,100,000,000.

The Committee defeated several attempts to trim the bill even further.

"It seems to me," Mr. McCormack said, "that this is a test of leadership on the part of the President and Republican leaders in Congress. If President Eisenhower fights for the programme of at least \$5,000,000,000, I feel confident that with Democratic support he will win. But he'll have to fight for it."—United Press.

DOESN'T LIKE SOCIALISTS

Washington, July 20.

Mr. Scott McLeod, Security Director for the United States State Department, said in a letter made public today that he would never knowingly employ a Socialist to fill a policy-making job in the department.

He declared he would use his best efforts to remove any Socialist who might hold such a position.

Mr. McLeod's letter, which he made public, was written to Mr. Norman Thomas, veteran American Socialist leader. Mr. Thomas had written inquiring about the employment of a Socialist and had suggested that the reply be made public.—Reuter.

Economic Competition Of "Iron Curtain" Countries Called Thoroughly Evil

Kampala, Uganda, July 20.

Economic competition from countries behind the Iron Curtain is "thoroughly evil," Mr. Angus Campbell, leader of the British Cotton Textile Export Mission to East Africa, told a meeting of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce and Indian Merchants Chamber today.

"They have already destroyed some markets completely," he said. Their Government-dictated selling policy was to pour goods at uneconomic prices into selected markets where the Communists need foreign currency and for disruptive purposes.

They destroyed confidence and stability and then moved to another Western market, he added, urging Western governments to take steps to ban imports from Communist countries.

The mission, seeking to increase Lancashire cotton exports to East Africa, will report privately to the President of the Board of Trade and the Colonial Secretary. They are leaving Uganda on Wednesday for Kenya and Tanganyika.

Lancashire since the war has produced more new cloth than any other textile-producing country, has spent £20,000,000 to re-equip mills and is now embarking on new production methods to lower prices, the mission stated.

Uganda importers urged a big advertising campaign to sell Lancashire cotton goods to the African public.—Reuter.

ATTRACTIVE BAIT

New York, July 20.

Russia has opened an effective new front in its cold war against the United States. It is luring before the eyes of hungry West European and other nations the promise of juicy markets in Russia, the satellites and Red China.

Three new Russian-engineered trade deals were disclosed last week. More will follow.

The announcements last week covered France, Greece and the Netherlands. Earlier, it had been known the Reds were negotiating with Argentina and were near achievement, and the deal with France was especially interesting.

Economically, France is the sick lady of Europe. In June she lost a whopping sum on foreign trade. She now has only enough gold reserves to sustain about another 10 months of similar losses. Drastic curbs on imports have failed to halt the drain.

NOT A CURE

Ironically, the industrial French people have plenty of gold but it is out of the reach of the Government and will continue to be so until the Government does something to bolster the people's own confidence in the French franc. At any rate, it is obvious that the French face a crisis and need to do something.

Under her agreement with Russia the two sides agree to an exchange of goods totalling nearly \$60,000,000 in the first year, divided equally. France will sell cargo ships up to 5,000.

Broadcasts To Farmers Suggested

London, July 20.

Radlomen met in London today to discuss the broadcasting of news of agricultural interest to farmers in Europe.

Welcoming the delegates to the first conference of its kind ever held, Sir Ian Jacob, Director-General of the British Broadcasting Corporation, pointed out that food depends on farmers, and farmers need the most up-to-date information about such things as movements of weather and markets.

If those present who had charge of farm broadcasting in Europe could exchange ideas and agree on certain fundamental policies in this matter a most useful service would have been performed.

The conference which lasts three days, has been arranged by the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations. Most European member countries have sent delegates.—Reuter.

Germany's Role In European Defence

Bonn, July 20.

Former German Colonel Kurt Felt, who went to Washington with the recent German military mission, said today that both countries were in agreement that there was no alternative to the European Army scheme to enable West Germany to take part in the defence effort.

This participation, he said, was regarded by the governments of both countries as indispensable to the security of the United States.

Felt said that the mission had pointed out the German plans for recruiting and training of an army corresponding with those used by the American forces.

The instructors of the future German army would be formed in the United States and groups of American instructors would come to West Germany to direct the training of officers.

American instructors would instruct West German troops in the handling of arms and equipment.

Felt emphasised that both West Germany and the United States were convinced that the ratification of the European Army treaty by all the member countries was near and that the integration of the armed forces of the six European countries to form a common army could start after a short time.—France-Press.

Consultative commissions will be set up shortly to examine in detail all the files of the war criminals still imprisoned in the three Western Occupation Zones of Germany.

The German Government will participate in this examination of war criminals' records. The number of German war criminals still in custody totals about 100 each in the British and French zones and about 350 in the American zone.—France-Press.

Mr. J. H. Kiewiet de Jonge, who headed the Dutch delegation, has declared that the supply position is satisfactory and that new orders from East Germany could be carried out without any difficulty.—Reuter.

The Hague, July 20.

A Dutch delegation which returned from Moscow last Friday has signed a contract for the delivery of 150,000 barrels of salted herring of 100 kilos net each.

The Dutch will export 25,000 barrels each month, the first delivery being made during the second half of August.

In May this year Russia ordered more than 40,000 barrels so that this year's herring exports to Russia will total nearly 200,000 barrels.

Mr. J. H. Kiewiet de Jonge, who headed the Dutch delegation, has declared that the supply position is satisfactory and that new orders from East Germany could be carried out without any difficulty.—Reuter.

LAMMERT BROS. Auctioneers

PUBLIC AUCTION

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction at 10.30 a.m. on Tuesday, the 28th July, 1953, at South China Morning Post Building—



3 MIEHLE FLAT BED PRINTING PRESSES

Manufactured by Linotype & Machinery, Ltd. Altricham, England.

BED SIZE 40" x 52" (35" x 45" Paper) CHASSES 4 (17" x 23")

Including wide range of spare parts

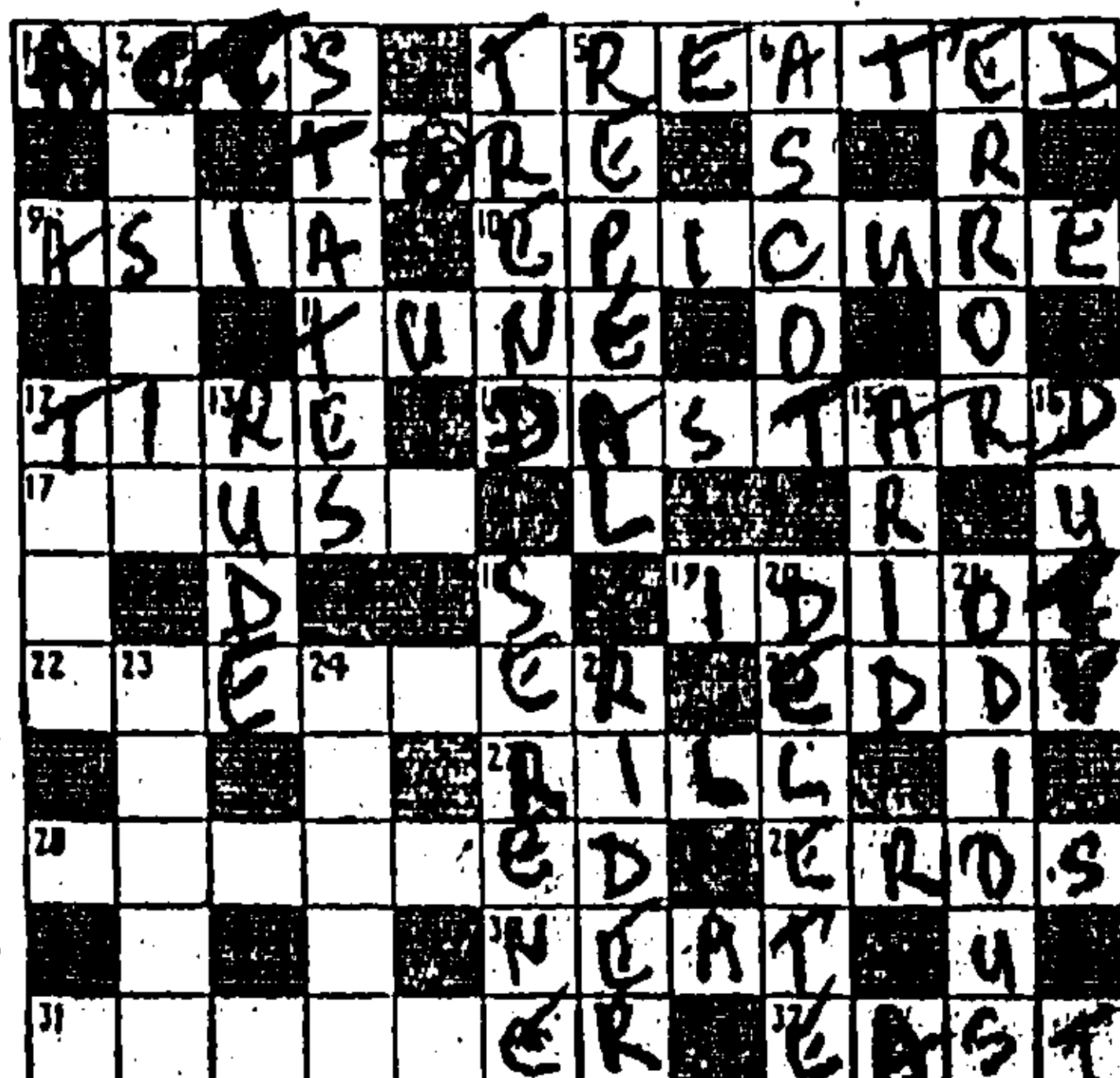
MACHINES IN GOOD WORKING ORDER MAY BE INSPECTED BETWEEN 10 A.M. AND 11 A.M. DAILY.

Buyer to take delivery within seven days of purchase. (Subject to prior sale by private treaty)

Terms: 50% in cash on fall of hammer and balance by the following day.

LAMMERT BROS. Auctioneers

A British Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS

- 1 Performa (4).
- 4 Handled (7).
- 6 Vetch (4).
- 9 Continent (4).
- 10 Gdumet (7).
- 11 Quality of sound (4).
- 12 Woary (4).
- 14 Coward (7).
- 17 Divert (5).
- 19 Fool (5).
- 20 Protection (7).
- 26 Whirlpool (4).
- 27 Brook (4).
- 28 Showed (7).
- 29 Cupid (4).
- 30 Well-ordered (4).
- 31 Bopy (7).
- 32 Compass point (4).

DOWN

- 2 Habit (6).
- 3 Expresses (6).
- 4 Tendency (5).
- 5 Abrogate (6).
- 6 Famous racecourse (5).
- 7 Mistake (6).
- 12 Fish (4).
- 13 Discourteous (4).
- 16 Parched (4).
- 18 Tax (4).
- 19 Unruffled (6).
- 20 Exquisite (6).
- 21 Hatful (6).
- 22 Mean dwelling (5).
- 24 Material (5).
- 25 Appendix (5).

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD.—Across: 1 Pompom, 5 Larch, 8 Vivid, 9 Tartan, 10 Bogus, 11 Later, 12 Lute, 13 Rests, 14 Decade, 18 Mortal, 20 Thero, 22 Grip, 23 Naked, 25 Broad, 26 Easter, 27 Tears, 28 Ended, 29 Shaded. Down: 1 Potulant, 2 Maritime, 3 Oval, 4 Minaret, 6 Liberal, 8 Adorned, 9 Court, 14 Secured, 15 Slumped, 16 Dreaded, 17 Careers, 19 Omaha, 21 Haron, 24 Death.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM IS 200 YEARS OLD

By Peter Lovegrove

THE British Museum, priceless treasure house of the nation, which has just been celebrating its 200th anniversary, owes its origin to an Irish physician and a public lottery.

The doctor was Sir Hans Sloane, a fashionable London physician in the early part of the 18th century, who spent the fortune he had made from rich patients in acquiring rare books and plants. When he died, his huge collections, which include some 40,000 books, 3,500 manuscripts and 32,000 coins, and were valued at £50,000, were offered to the Crown for £20,000.

To raise this sum, and find a suitable building to house Sloane's collection and two others previously acquired by Parliament, a public lottery was issued, a disreputable agent making a "corner" of the tickets, and promptly selling them at a profit of four shillings per ticket up and down the country.

Money Found

HOWEVER, whatever the scandal, the money was found and the Museum was established in Bloomsbury. Since then, books and antiquities of all kinds have poured in in an unceasing stream. The world was scouring the Museum's behalf for treasures and curiosities, and very many valuable collections, not least from the Sovereigns of England, have regularly enriched it.

George II presented 65,000 books collected by the kings of England since Henry VII. George III a number of Greek and Latin manuscripts, and George IV the remainder of his father's fine collection after it had leaked out that he intended selling it to the Russian Czar. In 1772 the Museum acquired the large number of classical antiquities Sir William Hamilton had got together while Ambassador in Naples; and in 1801 were added the Egyptian antiquities obtained by Napoleon's agents and ceded at the capitulation of Alexandria.

Storehouse

IN more recent times have come the discoveries of expeditions made at public expense to Mesopotamia, Rhodes, Iraq, Asia Minor and Central Africa. In 1934, the British Government obtained the famous Codex Sinaiticus, a 4th century Greek Manuscript Bible, from the Russians for £100,000. Since the war, the Museum has acquired a collection of Greek coins, and also the Hirsch Music Library (through

a parliamentary grant of £200,000 and a £50,000 donation from the Pilgrim Trust). Today the Museum has become one of the world's great storehouses, unmatched as a show-place, and its library of over six million books ranks second only to the National Library of France.

In that splendid building, with the massive Ionic portico, can be found the incomparable Portland Vase—acquired by a madman with an umbrella in 1845 and named by Josiah Wedgwood—beautiful goldsmith work from the Anglo-Saxon burial ship at Sutton Hoo, exquisitely carved Louth crystal, and the famous marble frieze taken from the Parthenon by Lord Elgin, busts of Roman emperors, Etruscan pottery, Cretan gold and silver, ancient Egyptian mummies, the Rosetta Stone, Babylonian and Assyrian reliefs, the Black Obelisk of Shalmaneser, gold ornaments and mosaics from the royal grave of Ur of the Chaldees, funerary tablets from Carthage and Phoenician memorials, implements from the stone, bronze and iron ages, Buddhist statues, Afghan knives, Japanese swords, jade ornaments from New Zealand, and East Indian wooden figures. Coins, ceramics and glassware, early watches and clocks, astrolabes and compasses, postage stamps (including the renowned Penny Black), early maps and charts.

Magna Carta

THE manuscripts, charters and autograph letters unfold the story of the British nation. There are official documents from the time of William the Conqueror. Two of the four known copies of Magna Carta, Notes on the Black Death, which removed more than 50 percent of the population in the reign of Edward III, and the Peasants' Revolt, which Richard II put down 34 years later. Letters from Henry VIII and Lady Jane Grey. Intelligence of the Armada's sailing from Spain. Raleigh's Journal recording his expedition to Guiana which led to his execution. Marlborough's reporting the victory of Malplaquet. Nelson's unfinished letter to Lady Hamilton, two days before Trafalgar. Wellington's despatches during the Peninsular War. Gordon's last letter from Khartoum in December 1884, stating: "If the Expeditionary Force, and I ask for no more than 200 men, does not come in ten days, the town may fall and I have done my duty."

The Reading Room originally had one table and twenty chairs; now it is a huge circular room with a big dome and can accommodate 500 readers at tables arranged like the spokes of a wheel. There are 47 miles of shelves. The research laboratory, where remarkable work of restoration and repair, cleaning and preserving is accomplished, is to bring into use this autumn a "gas counter," which is related to the Geiger counter

best for the honour of our country. Goodbye."

The original deed of purchase from native chiefs for blankets, tomahawks, knives, scissors, and looking glasses, of the land on which the city of Melbourne now stands. And Captain Scott's diary in the Antarctic, with that dramatic last entry of March 29, 1912: "We shall stick it out to the end, but we are feeling weaker of course, and the end cannot be far. It seems a pity, but I do not think I can write more. R. Scott. For God's sake look after our people."

Not Insured

THERE, too, is Shakespeare's signature to a Blackfriars mortgage, Milton's agreement with the publishers of "Paradise Lost," selling the copyright for £20, a letter from Dryden appealing for payment of arrears on his pension as poet laureate, the draft of Pope's *Iliad*; original manuscripts by Swift, Scott, Jane Austen, Keats, Defoe, George Eliot, Thackeray, Trollope and Thomas Hardy; letters and documents from Erasmus, Byron, Calvin, Galileo, Rubens; Voltaire, Rousseau, Racine, Hugo, Keats, Goethe; a vast concourse of painters, actors, theologians and poets.

No official will commit himself as to the overall value of these treasures, which are not insured. Fire is considered to be the greatest danger, and the Museum is connected with Soho Fire Station by private telephone line. During World War Two, part of the library was destroyed by fire-bombs, and 150,000 books were lost and many others scorched.

Today the Museum has three library departments, four departments of antiquities, three sections containing ancient and modern coins and medals, prints and drawings, the famous Reading Room, and a research laboratory.

500 Readers

THE Reading Room originally had one table and twenty chairs; now it is a huge circular room with a big dome and can accommodate 500 readers at tables arranged like the spokes of a wheel. There are 47 miles of shelves. The research laboratory, where remarkable work of restoration and repair, cleaning and preserving is accomplished, is to bring into use this autumn a "gas counter," which is related to the Geiger counter

used to detect radioactivity. Thanks to this complex instrument, the Museum will be able to gauge with even greater authority the age of archaeological materials.

The conduct of the Museum's affairs is in the hands of a Standing Committee of 20, headed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor and the Speaker of the House of Commons, and its annual budget is currently running at about £390,000.

The Museum has increased so rapidly that it has spread from Bloomsbury. The natural history exhibits were moved to South Kensington some 70 years ago, and at Collindale is the world's largest collection of newspapers, pamphlets and periodicals—a copy of every single one published in Britain finds its way there. Also, by Act of Parliament and parallel legislation in the self-governing Dominions, a copy of every book which appears in the United Kingdom, the Commonwealth and Empire is sent to the Library, so that the total number grows by some 60,000 every year.

How to gamble—and WIN

CHARLES GRAVES recalls the sayings of one who did

NICHOLAS Zographos, the tiny sun-burned Greek who recently died in his early sixties at Lausanne, was not only one of the richest and most brilliant gamblers but also a philosopher.

Here are some of the comments he made to me—

● To be a gambler you have to have a very strong heart. Literally. It is all a question of your heart.

If you get excited you either show it by flushing, which means that your heart is in a bad way; or you go pale, which means that your stomach is queasy.

That also affects your brain and consequently your card sense.

After all, I have played against the whole world and I know. That is why I, myself, gave up playing cards at baccarat for over a year because I found that it was beginning to affect my stomach.

Dangerous

● If I am winning the others are losing, so it is tactless to look happy. Also, it is bad policy to look sad if one is losing.

● There is as big a difference between a good baccarat player and a poor one as there is between a scratch golfer and a man with an 18 handicap.

But do you know which are the most dangerous ones? The ones who take drugs. They are full of confidence, and when they are winning they double up.

Most players double up when they are losing and decrease their stakes when they are winning. That is wrong.

● I really only learned the difference between sheep and wolves when I started to play baccarat—and that was too late.

● There is no such thing as good luck or bad luck. If you think you know of any particularly lucky card-holder you just bring him along to the baccarat and you will see.

What people call luck is merely an established fact seen through the spectacles of after events.

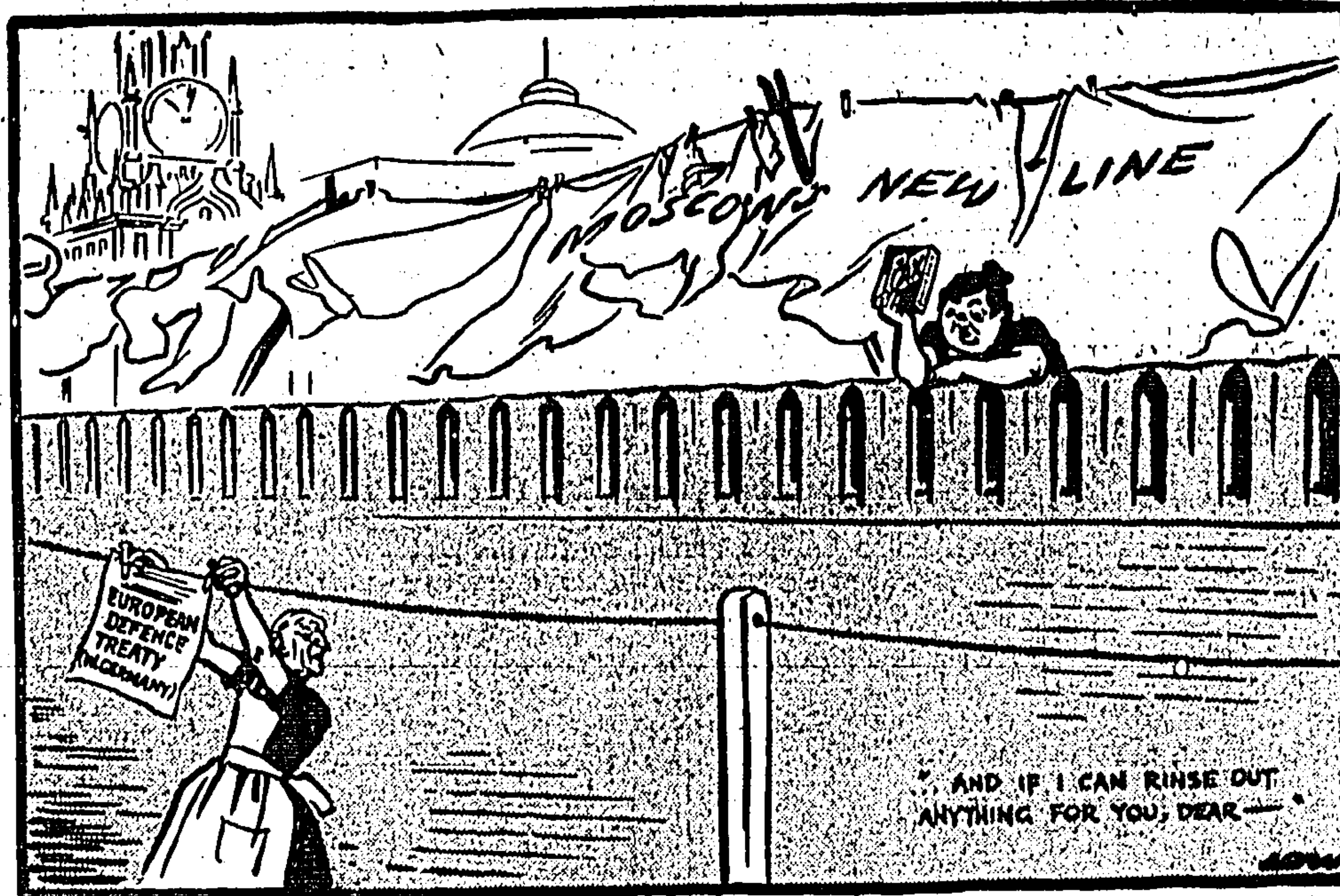
Pretty girls

● It was the intelligent girls rather than the pretty ones who were the most successful in the boom days in the casinos before the war.

If a girl marries a rich husband she is not lucky, she is intelligent; because if she had not married him someone else would have done so.

AND a final quote away from the gaming tables: Winston Churchill once asked me what I thought about the French, British, and Italian armies. I replied that some men have courage and no physique; some have physique and no courage. Some have both courage and physique. That is the British Army, and I told him that in my opinion it would never be beaten.

● Card games at which you can never draw more than three cards and in which you attempt to get a hand as near nine as possible, face cards counting nothing and aces counting one.



OVER THE EAST-WEST WALL

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JACKPOT RATTIGAN

A PART from Noel Coward, Terence Rattigan has made more money out of writing plays than any other Englishman alive. Being a compulsive gambler, he is also capable of losing more.

When the run of "French Without Tears" ended in 1939, he went on holiday to France, and in three rousing weeks at the casinos lost the accumulated earnings of three years, amounting to nearly £25,000. This was about his only early struggle.

At 42, he is handsome, tactfully urbane, and transparently Harrovian; you might imagine him to be an immensely fashionable psychiatrist.

He plays golf regularly at Sunningdale, where his handicap, after repeated protests from the other members, has just been reduced from 12 to nine.

Deceptive ease

He belongs to the Bachelors' Club and the Garrick; what is more (much more), he lives in Eaton Square and has his wallpaper specially designed for him.

He is—impenitently—prosperous, so much so that the deceptive ease of his success has put many of his critics on the defensive. "Good theatre," they concede, "but..."

In spite of this, he is the only dramatist in history who has twice achieved a run of 1,000 performances— with "French Without Tears" (1039) and "While the Sun Shines" (1154). Film scripts, from "The Way to the Stars" to "The Final Test," have multiplied his income.

His background is as solid as his achievement. It was at first assumed by his family that he would follow his father, once British Minister to Rumania, into the Diplomatic service, but at prep school he showed his hand by accepting a role in a one-act play. During rehearsals he let work slip, and the headmaster offered him a choice between abandoning the part

● He is the only dramatist to produce two plays which ran for more than 1000 performances.



Sat right down and then began again; Terence Rattigan

He began another flop and then, in 1942, "Flare Path," at the opening of which he felt confident enough to nudge the director and whisper, "I think we've brought it off." But even as he nudged, the curtain, revealing its earlier triumph, began to descend, with two pages of dialogue still to be spoken. It stopped halfway and then, to resounding applause, rose again. Miraculously, the play survived.

Success continued to dog him in 1944, when the Lunts appeared in "Love in Idleness," which was running simultaneously with "While the Sun Shines"—a grave economic miscalculation, since in a good week Rattigan would earn £200 from the former and, when tax had been deducted, only £10 from the latter.

For Gielgud

He then embarked on a period of devotion to John Gielgud, for whom the parts of the KC in "The Winslow Boy," the schoolmaster in "Brownie," and the actor in "Harlequinade" were all written.

In the upshot, Gielgud played none of them, and made his reasons "blatantly" clear to Rattigan. The two men were strolling through Central Park together when Gielgud suddenly broke a long silence. "I've done so much first-rate stuff," he said, "spheres away in meditation: 'How will my public stomach the second-rate?'"

With Eric Portman in the lead, "The Browning Version" and "Harlequinade" were produced as a double bill, in spite of Rattigan's protests. The two men were strolling through Central Park together when Gielgud suddenly broke a long silence. "I've done so much first-rate stuff," he said, "spheres away in meditation: 'How will my public stomach the second-rate?'"

Last year, Rattigan hit his big stride with "The Deep Blue Sea," which for two acts (the third lacks resolution) is a masterpiece of pure theatre.

Impatient at the humbly, he believes that his day he is the equal of any playwright alive except Anouilh; and here, he thought, he had made his point. Yet still, from some quarters, the old cry went up: "Good Theatre, but..."

One hopes it may be Rattigan's mission to take the curse off that slide, dismissive phrase, it smacks of condescension, of giving a heck his due; and it implies that for a play to flourish chosen medium is somewhat not quite respectable.

Master builder

Nobody denies that the best plays, the palaces of the drama, are more than just "good theatre." But (as Coleridge said) however decorative a palace may be, it must first of all be a house. And Rattigan is a master builder.

No matter what happens in September, when his new comedy "The Sleeping Prince" is unveiled, one distinction is unlikely to go without saying that he is modest about it. He was recently seen, at a Knightsbridge party, frowning at himself in a mirror. "If you're not very careful," Terry Rattigan was murmuring, "you won't be the prettiest play-wright in London."

INDIA HAVING A NEW LOOK

By John Ashwin

WE always look upon India as a country that is hide-bound and riddled with ancient customs—many of them such as child marriage and the burning of widows, which are barbaric and deplorable.

Both customs, thanks to legislation, are dying out, but examples of both still occur in remote places.

Nevertheless, India today is very conscious of the fact that if she is to progress she must have a "new look." Thus, in the Government and among many of her "bright young men" there is a desire to push progress at a pace which goes ahead even of the rest of the world.

India is the first nation to tackle the problem of "population control" seriously. Backed by the World Health Organisation, she is aiming at plans which will eventually peg back what is the fastest growing population in the world.

Her plans for new towns make H. G. Wells seem old-fashioned. India's town planning is futuristic if nothing else. It is revolutionary.

No. 1 New Town of India will be Chandigarh, with a population of 200,000—a town which will be the most up-to-date the world has ever seen, situated within sight of the Himalayas.

It is the sort of town of which mothers must have often dreamed—a town where children have parks everywhere in which to play, and roads on which they can walk without fear of being killed by a passing car.

Chandigarh will have seven different kinds of roads, including roads for children where no traffic is allowed, roads for adults, roads for cyclists only, and roads curving deep into the ground, below ground level, for heavy traffic.

Front doors of houses will be abolished, so there will be no danger of the little ones dashing out into the road to be killed. At the back houses will open on to pedestrian-only roads and gardens.

It will be hot in Chandigarh in summer, but the inhabitants will be sheltered by "sunshade shaped" roofs which will keep off the fierce glare of the sun and allow cool air to circulate between the "sunshade roofs" and the roofs of buildings.

The "sunshade roofs" are inverted so that in winter, when the rains are heavy, they catch all the rainwater and conserve it for storage.

And the town will have a unique badge to greet visitors. This will consist of a giant, outstretched hand of welcome, suspended on a high pillar as a prominent landmark just outside the town. In India the open palm is the sign of friendship.

Then? calamity?

While still at Oxford, he collaborated in a full-length comedy, "First Episode," which was staged at the Theatre Royal, London, and ran for three months, enough to persuade him to leave the university without a degree and set up shop as a professional playwright.

In 1935 (working for Warner Brothers at £15 a week), he offered his employer the film rights of a play called "The Day After Tomorrow," which was turned down. A few months later the Criterion Theatre fell unexpectedly vacant, and "The Day After Tomorrow" was put in as a stop-gap production with a scratch company including Rex Harrison, Trevor Howard and Kay Hammond.

The management, dubious of its un-English title, were delighted with Rattigan's alternative suggestion "French Without Tears." He was stunned; not only by his success, but by the safety curtain, which struck him smartly on the head as he stepped forward to make a "first-night speech."

His next play was a still-born calamity; and a malicious little song was heard in the theatre circles, said to be the tune of Michael Flanagan:

There was a young man called Terry Rattigan; Had one hit and then fell flat again.

Colonel UP and Mr. DOWN... by Walter



YOUR BIRTHDAY... By STELLA

TUESDAY, JULY 21

BORN today, you are a reformer and are willing and ready at all times to lead a group into a battle for an ideal. You are strictly an individualist, but have a great deal of good common sense. You know there are times when one must conform and times when one can safely exert one's individuality to the fullest extent. Your intuition is keen and you should pay strict attention to them if you are to be successful. When you ignore them you will be sure to make a mistake.

You have a good command of the written as well as the spoken word and could make a successful career in literature as well as on the lecture platform. You have a great deal of deep love for feeling justice done and cannot endure oppression.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 22

CANCER (June 22-July 23)—Do frank and sincere if you are asked to give an opinion. But don't offer one unless asked. L. & O. July 24-Aug. 23—Do not procrastinate today. Get a neglected job finished in the best possible time.

VIRGO (Aug. 24-Sept. 23)—Enthusiasm can cause a lot of trouble for you just now. Be sensible, calm and as objective as you can be. LIBRA (Sept. 24-Oct. 23)—Co-operative action will bring the best results just now. Don't try to go it alone.

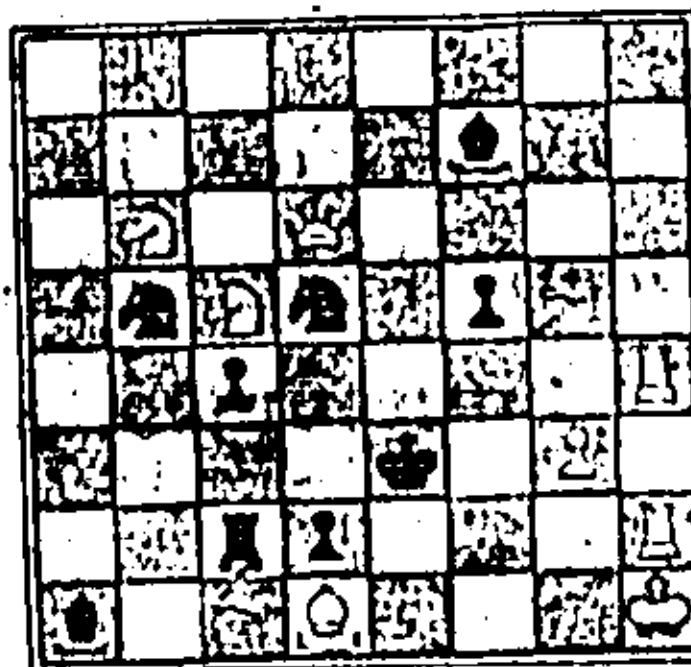
SCORPIO (Oct. 24-Nov. 23)—If you need expert advice, go to the right authority for it. This is especially true if it is legal help you need.

DUMB-BELLS

MY HUSBAND MUMBLES TERRIBLY IN HIS SLEEP. DOCTOR, CAN YOU GIVE HIM SOMETHING TO MAKE HIM SPEAK MORE DISTINCTLY?



CHESS PROBLEM

By A. P. BEEKES
Black, 9 pieces.

White, 8 pieces.
While to play: mate in two.
Solution to yesterday's problem: 1. R-B7, any; 2. Q. R, or K, mates.

WHAT'S HIS LINE?

CONSTANT 1. PRICE
Re-arrange the letters to spell his occupation.

(Solution on Page 10)



JACOBY ON BRIDGE

Avoid Opponent Who Gives Trouble

NORTH		22
♠ 87		
♥ 98732		
♦ KQ987		
♣ A		
WEST		EAST
♠ AQJ53		♠ 1092
♥ KQJ107		♥ 8432
♦ 103		♦ Q76
♣ 44		♣ 532
SOUTH (D)		
♠ K64		
♥ 985		
♦ AK4		
♣ AJ106		
North-South vul.		
South	West	North
1 ♠	1 ♠	2 ♠
2 ♠	3 ♠	4 ♠
5 ♠	Pass	Pass
Opening lead—♥ K		

By OSWALD JACOBY

WHAT do you do when you are walking along the street and see on the crowded sidewalk that you are going to encounter somebody you don't like? Maybe you just grit your teeth and keep right on, but if you are the cautious type you might execute an "avoidance play" by crossing the street and doing your window-shopping on the other side.

The same sort of avoidance play is possible in bridge. You go out of your way to avoid the opponent who can be troublesome to you. One of the methods of doing this is illustrated in today's hand.

West opens the kind of hearts and dummy wins with the ace. You are playing the hand as declarer in this slightly ambitious contract of five clubs. How do you plan to play the hand?

Sooner or later, of course, you are going to draw trumps, but this is only part of your plan. You are going to ruff your two losing hearts in dummy's ruff or later, but that likewise is only part of your plan. The burning question is what to do to avoid the loss of two spades and a diamond.

The bidding makes it perfectly clear that West has the ace of spades. Hence you cannot expect to win a trick with the king of spades. Your best plan is to establish dummy's long diamond suit and to discard two of your spades on dummy's extra diamond.

In the process of establishing dummy's diamonds, you must avoid giving the lead to East. One diamond trick must be given up to the opponents, but you must make sure that this trick is given to West rather than to East. If you made the mistake of allowing East to gain the lead, he would lead a spade and you would promptly lose two tricks in that suit.

Here is how you can like: West opens the South hand, and West must win the diamond trick with the ten. If East covers with the jack (a dangerous play) you can win in dummy to lead the eight of diamonds through. East will be obliged to play low the second time even if he has played a high diamond the first time.

In this way you make sure that West wins a diamond trick. It is now easy for you to clear your remaining top diamonds, draw the third round of trumps ending in dummy, and run two diamonds in order to discard two spades from your hand.

CARD SENSE

Q—With both sides vulnerable, the bidding has been:
East South West North
1 Spade, 2 Dms, Pass 2 Hearts
You, South, hold: Spades 8-5, Hearts 7-4, Diamonds A-Q-J-10-9-3, Clubs K-J-6. What do you do?

A—Bid three diamonds. Your partner's hearts may be only moderately strong, and you may easily be safer at three diamonds than he is at two hearts. You are not trying to reach a game at this moment, but merely looking for the safest possible contract.

Answer Tomorrow

Protective Diet Protects Mother And Baby

By IDA JEAN KAIN

THERE is a great emphasis today on weight control during pregnancy. The old saying that one must "eat for two" has been revised. "Eat for the good health of two," is the modern version.... and sound. The expectant mother who realises she must eat for two as far as the protective nutrients are concerned—to meet her own requirements and those of the baby—is on the right track. And that means stepping up the building foods and cutting the non-essentials sharply.

The mother-to-be who is up to date and nutrition-wise plans her meals to increase the protective materials, including 85 grams of protein a day, and limits the vitamins—deficient fateners to as to keep a strict control on weight gains. It has been proved that on a highly protective diet, an expectant mother may gain as little as 15 pounds and produce a healthy, normal size baby. When the proper building materials are furnished in the diet, the baby can get exactly what it needs for growth and development. But if any of the necessary nutrients are lacking, then nature draws from the mother's stores to the detriment of her health. Nature takes care of the infant's needs first.

Increasing emphasis is being given the importance of protein in the diet of the expectant mother. Daily meals should provide a quart of milk, at least a quarter pound of lean meat, and at least one egg... besides cheese, wholegrain cereal and bread, vegetables, and fruits, always including one citrus for

Vitamin C. A study made in Chicago showed that out of 602 mothers, 102 who had 85 grams of protein in the daily menu gained less weight during pregnancy, had no miscarriages, and produced healthier babies. Extra amounts of the foods rich in minerals are also needed for building the muscles, tissues, and bones of the new baby. Calcium and phosphorus are furnished in the daily quart of milk... iron in meat, eggs, and green leafy vegetables. And that too is an important mineral. Nature stores iron in the liver of the unborn baby. If the diet is deficient, the mother will be anemic and tired—and have a much more "difficult time" recovering her strength and her figure. To provide iron, meat organs are excellent, and it is a good plan to have liver, or some other meat organs twice weekly. Under all conditions, the diet of the expectant mother should be supplemented with cod liver oil or a Vitamin D concentrate. Cod liver oil will also ensure adequate amounts of Vitamin A, Vitamin C, and D are essential to the assimilation of calcium.

Many doctors advise cutting down on or even eliminating salt during pregnancy to prevent excess storage of water in the tissues.

As for desserts... Regardless of her weight, the expectant mother should stay away from pastries and other rich sweets. They tend to dull the appetite for the protective foods, to lessen vitality and add unhealthy fat. On the calorie score... 2,400 a day is the average allowance during pregnancy. However, the expectant mother who lives in a small apartment or house and does little physical work requires only about 2,200 calories daily. When weight is gained too fast, calories can be cut to 1,800 a day if the doctor approves.



BOYS' AND GIRLS' MAGAZINE

The Cat Wants To Be Friends

—But How Can She, When the Mice Won't Let Her!—

By MAX TRELL

KNARF, the shadow-boy with the turned-about name, had a long talk with the cat and she said: "Of course I'd like to be friends with the Mouse family. I live in the cellar. I've gone down to be friends with them many times. But they always run when they see me. I can't understand why they don't like me."

Knarf said: "They think you want to eat them."

"That's the trouble. I wish they didn't. Then we could be friends, you see?"

"Why don't you promise not to eat them?"

"But how can I promise when they won't even let me get near them?" said the cat. "I can't write them a letter and I can't telephone them. I can't do anything."

"I'll go and tell them myself," said Knarf. And with that he went down into the cellar.

Several squeaky voices an-

swered. "If you're not the cat, come in!"

So the shadow-boy made himself small and walked into the Mouse family apartment. He said: "Of course I'd like to be friends with the Mouse family. I live in the cellar. I've gone down to be friends with them many times. But they always run when they see me. I can't understand why they don't like me."

"The cat would like to be friends with you," Knarf told them when he got them all together.

"She would?" said Mother Mouse. "I'm glad to hear that. It's high time. We like to be friendly with everyone."

"I've brought my book," said Knarf. "I've brought a scratching on the wall outside the entrance. It's Cat," said Knarf, smiling.

Then the whole Mouse family ran to the door to welcome their visitor. "Come into our house! Come in, please!" Father Mouse kept saying.

But the door was too small. The cat could only get the tip of her nose in and two or three of her whiskers.

Wrong Way

Father Mouse smiled. "You're coming in the wrong way, Mrs.

Let's Eat

IDA BAILEY ALLEN

The Chef Translates His Menu

Lesson In French For An Easy

"It is nice for the ladies to learn a few of the words we use in French cooking," Madame remarked the chef. "These words are used in all good cuisines all over the world. So with your permission, I would like to explain several that appear in a menu I have ventured to compose. Am here it is:

Dinner
Julienne Vegetable-Cheese
Salad
Rechauffe of Lamb and Cabbage
Compte of Fruits
Coffee Tea Milk

"The first French word that appears is 'Julienne.' It means to cut any food in little match-like strips. The best way to do this is to put several slices or pieces of the food together, hold them firmly on a cutting board, and then shred or slice them with a very sharp knife. They are named 'Julienne' after the lady who invented them."

Julienne Vegetable-Cheese
Salad

Cut enough chilled crisp celery and tender raw carrot into Julienne to make ½ c. each; cut 1/3 c. Julienne of Swiss cheese; shred enough crisp lettuce to make 2½ c., and combine with the Julienne. Toss with 1/3 c. French dressing (not sweet). Serve at once. "Next we have 'rechauffe.' That means to reheat, and is applied to the use of leftovers or oddsends of any savoury food—roast lamb, par exam-

ple—

Rechauffe of Lamb and Cabbage
In a 2-qt. saucepan fry 2 oz. salt pork cut in small dice.

OR YOU COULD MAKE A THICK SAUCE WITH THE MICE FROM THE ONIONS MIX THEM WITH IT—

AND SERVE ON BUTTERED TOAST OR SPRINKLED WITH CHEESE AND BROILED.

Boquet Garni From The Chef

A "bouquet garni" literally means a combination or bouquet of garnishes or herbs, and may consist of a sprig each of parsley, leek, thyme, celery leaves and a bay leaf, the whole tied together so it can be lifted from a dish when it is done.

Father Mouse was reading a book about mouse traps.

Cat. You must come in tall first. That's the right way to enter a Mouse's house. So the cat turned around and put in her tail!

"Now we'll help you in," said Father Mouse. And with that the children all seized the cat's tail and began pulling in the cat.

Dear me! How the cat meowed! Away she ran. "I knew those mice didn't want to be friendly with me," she said to Knarf later.

But Knarf didn't know what to say. He didn't know whether the mice had really meant to play a trick on Mrs. Cat, or whether it was really mouse-oliquette for visitors to come in tall first!

Another new

"Adventure"

RUPERT

and the

BOY

PIRATE

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Accessory News



By GRACE THORNCLEIFF

PERFECT with a dressmaker suit, or to wear with a smart skirt is this pretty blouse of nylon tricot with lace insertion trim and tucked front. Next a summer shoe and bag two-piece, refreshingly attractive in black linen and nylon mesh. The shoe is a graceful pump, nice, with afternoon frocks. The bag, with its transparent sections, has a covered frame and a silver clasp.

Household Hints

Try an art-gum eraser to remove black pencil marks from white fabric. Then give it a soap and water washing.

To patch small holes in linen, fill them with a mixture of fine grated cork and liquid glue. Allow to dry thoroughly, then apply a coat of clear varnish over the patching.

Freckles Are a Minor Grief



Don't put it freckles are your only beauty problem. They're a minor one. A foundation lotion helps camouflage them.

By HELEN FOLLETT

FRECKLES are dreadful only if you think they are. Are a number of film stars and starlets have them, and they don't weep or moan or want to retire to a dark cellar for the rest of their lives.

Freckles are one of the very, very minor beauty griefs. There are so many pulchritude sorrows that are worse, more disfiguring, than Miss Freckles should forget about them. As one gets older, freckles may disappear. Often do.

In the meantime, keep your complexion well creamed. Cream wards off the effects of the sun rays, which can't get in their mean little so well when the flesh is lubricated.

Use a liquid foundation before putting on your make-up. Do a good job and you'll camouflage freckles neatly.

When you come into the house after exposure to wind or strong sunlight, do not use

what's the use?

(continued)

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"FUKIEN"	Keelung	3 p.m. 25th July
"SHENKING"	Kobe	8 a.m. 28th July
"FENNING"	Nagoya & Osaka	8 a.m. 28th July
"FUKIEN"	Djarkarta, Semarang, Sourabaya & Macassar	8 a.m. 28th July
"PETER REED"	Tanjong Pagar	8 a.m. 30th July
"FOYANG"	Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka & Kobe	10 a.m. 30th July
"HUNAN"	Tientsin	10 a.m. 30th July
"YUNNAN"	Shanghai	10 a.m. 1st Aug.
"SHENKING"	Keelung	8 p.m. 4th Aug.
"SZECHUEN"	Singapore, Belawan, Penang & Palembang	10 a.m. 8th Aug.

ARRIVALS FROM		
"PAKHOT"	Kobe	4 p.m. 21st July
"YCHOW"	Shanghai	7 a.m. 22nd July
"SHENKING"	Keelung	7 a.m. 23rd July
"FUKIEN"	Singapore	23rd July
"HUNAN"	Tientsin	20/27th July
"FUKIEN"	Shanghai	27th July
"YUNNAN"	Shanghai	27th July
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ARRIVALS FROM		
"TAIYUAN"	Australia & Manila	12th Aug.
"TAIPING"	Australia & Manila	14th Aug.
"SHANSHI"	Sydney, Ocean Island & Nauru	27th Aug.

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

Scheduled sailings to Europe via Aden & Port Said		
Ship	Leaves	Arrives
"MENTOR"	Liverpool, Dublin & Avonmouth	23rd July
"ALCINOUS"	Genoa, London, Rotterdam, Amsterdam & Hamburg	24th July
"PATROCLUS"	Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow	5th Aug.
"CYCLOPS"	Liverpool & Glasgow	13th Aug.
"AUTOLYCUS"	Dublin & Liverpool	23rd Aug.
Scheduled sailings from Europe		
Ship	Leaves	Arrives
S. "CYCLOPS"	Liverpool	23rd July
G. "AUTOLYCUS"	Sailed	29th July
S. "LAOMEDON"	do	7th Aug.
G. "PERSEUS"	do	15th Aug.
G. "CLYTONUS"	do	22nd Aug.
G. "ABTYANAX"	24th July	28th Aug.
G. "AENEAS"	3rd Aug.	6th Sept.
G. "PERIUS"	7th Aug.	13th Sept.

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Ship	From	Arr. H.K.
"AGAMEMNON"	Sailed N.Y.	22nd Aug.
"DONA AURORA"	do	15th Aug.
"DONA ALICIA"	do	2nd Aug.
"BATAAN"	25th July	15th Aug.
"TELEMACHUS"	26th Aug.	17th Sept.
SAILING FOR NEW YORK, via SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES & CRISTOBAL.		
Ship	Leaves	Sails
"AJAX"	4th Aug.	5th Aug.
"HAENAN"	19th Aug.	20th Aug.

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U.K.	"BENCROACHAN"	26th Aug.
U.K.	"BENCROACHAN"	27th Aug.
U.K.	"BENCROACHAN"	10th Sept.

SAILINGS		
Ship	Leaves	Arrives
"BENCROACHAN"	Havre, London, Rotterdam and Antwerp	21st July
"BENCROACHAN"	Liverpool, Glasgow, Rotterdam and Hull	30th July
"BENCROACHAN"	Direct to Singapore, Penang, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg	12th Aug.
"BENCROACHAN"	Havre, London, Rotterdam and Hull	10th Aug.
"BENCROACHAN"	Genoa, Liverpool, Rotterdam and Hamburg	30th Aug.
"BENCROACHAN"	Kobe, Yokohama, Osaka & Kobe	31st Aug.
"BENCROACHAN"	Liverpool, Glasgow, Hamburg & Bremen	14th Sept.

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Damaged packages are to be left in the godown for examination by Consignee and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas at 10 a.m. on the 24th July, 1953.

To comply with the General Bonded Warehouse Regulations, consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when damaged dutiable goods are examined.

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Hongkong, 21st July, 1953.

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To comply with the General Bonded Warehouse Regulations, consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when damaged dutiable goods are examined.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the steamer's godown, and all goods remaining undelivered on or before 31st July, 1953, or they will not be recognized.

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Hongkong, 18th July, 1953.

Later Retirement Policy On Aged?

An important advancement and strengthening of policy for dealing with the growing problem of more old people and mounting pension costs will be recommended by the National Advisory Committee on the Employment of Older Workers, whose first report will be published shortly.

Mr Harold Watkinson, Parliamentary Secretary of the Ministry of Labour, is chairman of the committee.

The report will show that a radical change in the traditional attitude towards old age and retirement is essential in face of prospectively pension costs and labour requirements.

In his statement in the House, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Butler, announced the appointment of an independent committee to review the financial and economic problems involved in providing for old age.

Legislative action is not contemplated, but there will be strong persuasive pressure to secure revision of schemes for compulsory retirement on age grounds alone, and give large numbers of people, who are now denied it, the opportunity to go on working, if able and willing to do so.

In the Civil Service, where the minimum pensionable age is 60, the general policy now is to retain staff as long as they are able and willing. This policy will be strengthened.

In the local government service a Bill now before Parliament provides for service beyond the normal retiring age of 65, with corresponding increase in pension, which is not now given.

MINISTER WAS THE FIRST

Djakarta, July 20. The first Danish Minister to Indonesia, Mr H. E. P. Toyberg-Franzen, tonight handed his credentials to President Soekarno during a ceremony at Merdeka (Freedom) Palace. President Soekarno said that as a result of the appointment of Mr Toyberg-Franzen, diplomatic relations with all three Scandinavian countries had been established.—Reuter.

HONGKONG SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN

NEW TELEPHONE NUMBER 74139

MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN

By Leo Falk and Phil Davis



FERD'NAND

What A Bird!

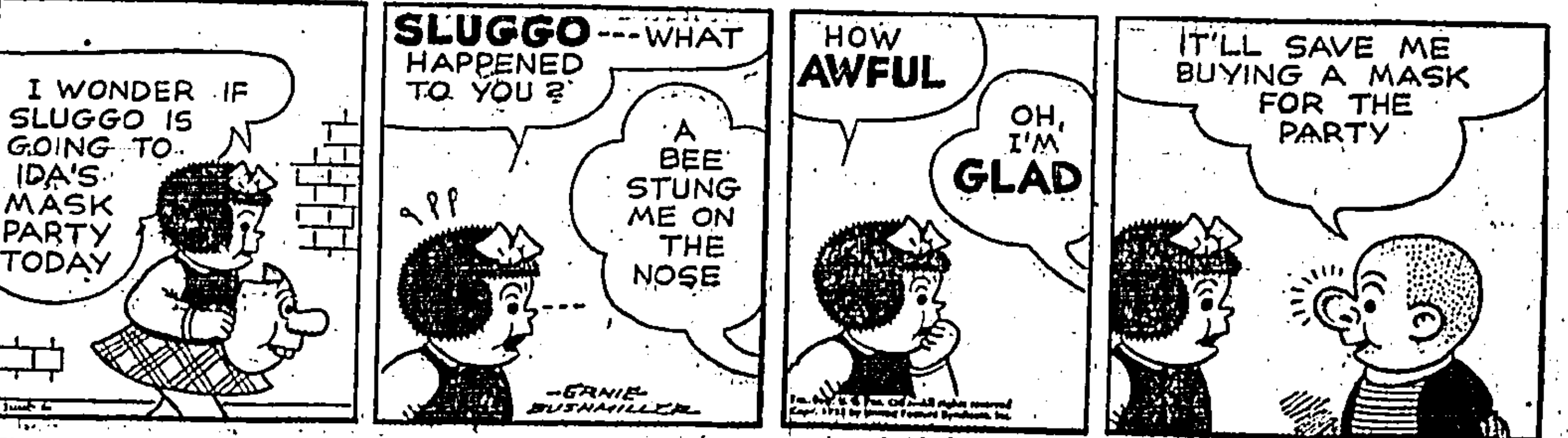
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"CANTON"	23rd July	24th August
"CARTHAGE"	20th August	31st September

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Homewards: Leaves Hongkong Due London

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"CANTON" 20th August 20th Sept.

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"OZARDA" sails 23rd July from Japan

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"EASTERN" sails 15th Aug. for Lee, Rabaul, Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide

All vessels have liberty to call at any ports on or off the route & the route & sailing are subject to change or amendment with or without notice.

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CHEAPER RATE PLAN ENDORSED

Manchester, July 20. The Manchester Guardian today endorsed some of the suggestions made in a United Nations report by Mr Francis Williams on the transmission of news by cable and radio.

The report "Transmitting World News" was published today and submitted that a uniform reduced press rate might result in such an increased volume of press traffic as to be economically feasible.

"Mr Williams surveys the various recent technical advances in radio transmission, multiple address news casts, leased wire circuits, and facsimile and telephone services," the Manchester Guardian pointed out.

"He urges that the time has come for a thorough re-examination of principles and practices."

"The subject is eminently one for international discussion and Mr Williams suggests that the International Telecommunications Conference should set up a committee to examine the various proposals and news agencies."

"There are many obstacles besetting the obsolete rate structure, some of them arising from technical backwardness or conservatism. Others stem from nationalistic bias," the Manchester Guardian said.

"UNESCO may be able to contribute usefully, if it keeps the subject to the front in the next year or two."

"Perhaps by the time the next International Telegraph and Telephone Conference is held in 1954 or 1955 opinion may have become focused on the desired reform," this newspaper added.

this situation calls for a San Miguel

